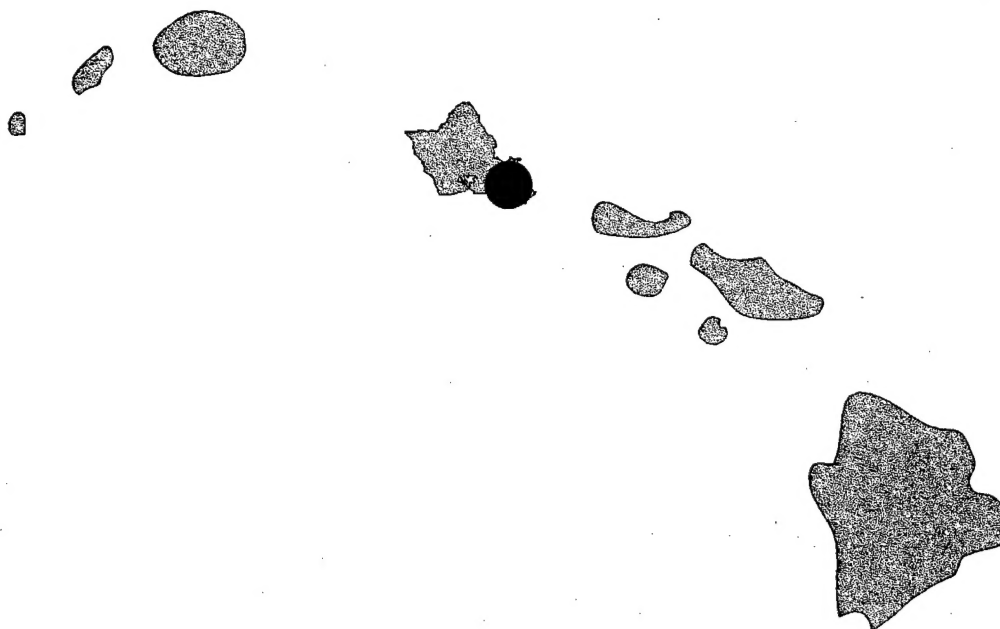


110010



COLLECTIONS SUMMARY FOR FORT SHAFTER, HAWAII

**U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 96**



**Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Environmental Compliance Division**

**by the
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
St. Louis District,
*Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management
of Archaeological Collections***

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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS SUMMARY
FOR
FORT SHAFTER, HAWAII**

**Information Provided for Compliance with the
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
Section 6 Summary**

**Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Environmental Compliance Division
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland**

**By
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
St. Louis District,
Mandatory Center of Expertise for the
Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections,
U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 96**

March 1996

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OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

The U.S. Army Environmental Center (AEC) tasked the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX) with the job of assisting Army installation personnel in complying with the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (P.L. 101-601, NAGPRA). The MCX was asked to locate and assess archaeological collections derived from Army-owned lands, to identify the Native Hawaiian organizations most likely culturally affiliated with the collections, to draft Section 6 Summary letters for each installation, and to conduct physical inventories of any collections that contain human skeletal remains. This report conveys the results of the collections research completed to assist Fort Shafter in complying with the Section 6 Summary requirements of NAGPRA.

The MCX used a two-stage process to identify, locate, and assess the contents of archaeological collections from the installation. First, archival research was performed to review all archaeological site records and reports for the installation. Second, telephone interviews were conducted with personnel at installations, universities, museums, and archaeological contractors that were identified during the archival research as possible repositories of Army collections. The MCX did not physically verify the existence of collections and, as such, the information contained in this report is based on background record reviews and information obtained via telephone interviews with the aforementioned installation personnel and institution professionals.

Archival research for Fort Shafter began with a search of the National Archeological Data Base (NADB) for references pertaining to the installation. This was followed by a thorough examination of all archaeological site forms and a literature review of all pertinent archaeological reports and manuscripts on file at the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division, Honolulu; the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu; and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Pacific Ocean Division, Fort Shafter, Hawaii. The records search was performed at the above repositories in September of 1995 and sought to identify any work on the installation that may have produced archaeological collections.

Subsequent telephone interviews to potential collections repositories ascertained whether the materials were present and the range of objects in each collection. Draft Section 6 Summary letters are enclosed (Appendix I), as well as a listing of the Native Hawaiian organizations that should be contacted and their points of contact (Appendix II).

RESEARCH RESULTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT FORT SHAFTER

Archaeological investigations at Fort Shafter began in 1933 when J. Gilbert McAllister conducted an archeological survey of the island of Oahu for the Bernice P. Bishop Museum. Investigations have continued to the present. Since 1933, five groups have performed additional archaeological investigations:

BioSystems Analysis, Inc, Santa Cruz, California,
BioSystems Analysis, Inc., Kailua, Hawaii,
Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii,
International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc., Honolulu, Hawaii, and
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Pacific Ocean Division, Fort Shafter, Hawaii.

Of these six groups only the work conducted by BioSystems Analysis, Inc. and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has produced collections. Overall, investigations have consisted of systematic surveys, test excavations, and excavations to mitigate adverse effects on sites where necessary for the installation's mission.

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

A total of approximately 29 artifacts and associated documentation has been identified for Fort Shafter, HI. Artifacts recovered are all reportedly prehistoric flakes. The remains of one human skeleton were discovered at Fort Shafter in 1983. As of date of this report, all artifacts and remains are believed to be at the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI.

The attached *Summary of Current Locations of Archaeological Collections from Fort Shafter* (Appendix III) provides more detailed information about each collection derived as a result of archaeological investigations at the installation. A collection consists of all of the materials, artifacts and associated documentation (e.g., field notes, maps, photos, data analyses, correspondence), produced as a result of an archaeological investigation or project at a single site or multiple sites. In some cases, the same archaeological site may have been investigated by various individuals or organizations. Depending on where the resulting collections are curated, they may be stored and identified as separate collections or separate components of a single

collection. In cases where the artifacts and records have become separated, we list the records collections repository as well.

Every attempt has been made to locate all collections cited on available archaeological site records or in published and unpublished references to archaeological investigations on the installation.

NAGPRA-Related Materials

On 30 June 1983, skeletal remains of one individual were recovered from Fort Shafter and released to a representative of the Bishop Museum in July of that year. It is undetermined how these remains were discovered, but a loan agreement between the Department of the Army and the Bishop Museum exists and these remains have been verbally confirmed to the MCX to still be in the collections of the Bishop Museum. The MCX will be conducting the Section 5 inventory investigations for Fort Shafter and will physically verify the location of the remains and any associated documentation.

The final determination of sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony among the Fort Shafter collections may be established upon further consultation with Native Hawaiian organizations according to the definitions and restrictions specified in NAGPRA.

REFERENCES TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

One set of references regarding archaeological work conducted on Fort Shafter is attached as Appendix IV. It lists the references reviewed by the MCX during its archival research. No references were found for Fort Shafter in a search of the National Archeological Database (NADB).

CULTURAL OVERVIEW OF THE FORT SHAFTER REGION

Hawaii is among some thirty-eight major archipelagos and islands referred to as Polynesia (Kirch 1984:19). Polynesian origins are believed to be based in the island realm of south-east Asia. The progress of settlement in this area of the world can be traced from west to east (Kirch 1984:41). Archaeological research indicates that as early as 50,000 years ago, a hunting/gathering population had colonized in Australia and New Guinea (Kirch 1984:53). Of the Polynesian archipelagos, Hawaii is one of the most isolated and remote. Its closest Polynesian neighbor is the Marquesas Islands which are 3,862 km to the southwest

(Kirch 1984:20). Through radiocarbon dating of occupation sites, colonization of Hawaii is believed to have occurred circa AD 300-500 (Kirch 1984:77).

When the English sea captain James Cook landed in Hawaii in 1778, Hawaiian society was divided into chiefs (*ali'i* and *konohiki*) and commoners (*maka'ainana*). The chiefs carried on the practice of tracing their genealogical descent from deified ancestors, whereas commoners did not keep genealogies. "Ownership" or stewardship of land passed solely into the control of chiefs. Commoners lived on the land and cultivated it. Regular payment of labor and tribute to the chief bought these rights, rather than membership in a corporate descent group (Kirch 1985:294).

Land use was linked to a tiered system of land division. Whole islands or parts of large islands constituted independent chiefdoms, or *moku*, which was ruled by a supreme chief or *mo'i*. The island or *moku*, was divided into land sections known as *ahupua'a* (Kirch 1985:2; MacKenzie 1991:3; Parker 1989:10-11). The ideal *ahupua'a* existed as a self-sustaining pie-shaped wedge with its base reaching from the coast to its apex at the center of a mountaintop. Each *ahupua'a* had specific names and boundaries (MacKenzie 1991:3; Parker 1989:13-14). According to a map prepared by Hawaiian Studies Institute (1987) and the map in Sterling and Summers (1978:334a), the present location of Fort Shafter appears to be within the *moku* or district of Kona and the *ahupua'a* of Kahauki. An *ahupua'a* was controlled by a lesser chief, the *ali'i*, who in turn appointed stewards, *konohiki* to oversee production, collect tributes, and represent the chief. An *ahupua'a* was further divided into *'ili*. The people living in the *'ili* comprised the *'ohana*, extended households or groups of commoners (Kirch 1985:2; Parker 1989:10-11).

Throughout the centuries preceding European contact, the various chiefs of Hawaii were continually attempting to extend their territories. A ruling chief obtained possession of land either through conquest or inheritance (Parker 1989:8). Until the reign of Kamehameha I, there were generally at least four separate kingdoms in the Hawaiian islands (Alexander 1891:26). By 1795, Kamehameha controlled all the Hawaiian islands except Kaua'i and in 1810 its ruler, Kaumauli'i agreed to accept Kamehameha as sovereign although Kamuali'i retained actual control of Kaua'i until his death in 1824 (MacKenzie 1991:5; Parker 1989:89).

It was during the rule of Kamehameha III that land was divided among the king, the chiefs, and the *maka'ainana*. The individual chiefs divided their lands with the king. The land granted to the king was then divided into government land and crown land, land privately owned by the king. What is known as the Great Mahele, or land division, began 27 January 1848 and continued to March 7 of that year. The commoner was offered fee-simple title for their house lot and the land they cultivated. Eleven thousand three hundred and nine such awards were made and are recorded in the "Mahele Book" deposited at the Land Office (Alexander 1891:256-257; MacKenzie 1991:7; Parker 1989:109). The Board of Land Commissioners was established by law in 1845 to investigate and rule on land claims made by private individuals. In 1846, the commission adopted seven principles to guide their work dealing with degree of proof of a claim,

commutation due to the government, rights of tenants, and unclaimed lands (MacKenzie 1991:6-7). This cleared the way for the *maka'ainana*, who retained interest in the lands, to acquire ownership of their *kuleanas*, or farms. A tenant could present claims to the land commission for the land he occupied and cultivated. Upon verification of the claim's authenticity, the tenant would receive fee simple title to his *kuleanas* (MacKenzie 1991:8; Parker 1989:110).

In 1893, the United States overthrew the Hawaiian monarchy and set up a provisional government. This provisional government, and later the Republic of Hawaii, designated Crown land and Government land as public land. When the United States annexed the Republic of Hawaii in 1898, the revolutionary government ceded these public lands to the federal government (Parker 1989:135).

When Hawaii was admitted to the Union as a state in 1959, its public lands received special status, unlike other states. The federal government relinquished to the new state of Hawaii, title to most of the former Crown and Government lands that had been ceded to the United States at the time of annexation. Certain lands were set aside through an act of congress, an executive order, a presidential proclamation, or gubernatorial proclamation, and remained the property of the United States, with the proviso that they will be returned to the state when they are declared unnecessary to federal needs (MacKenzie:1991:18).

Fort Shafter was established in 1899 under the name Kahauiki. It was renamed Camp McKinley and received its present name in 1907 (Rosendahl 1977:1-49). Sterling and Summers note, "The military reservation (Fort Shafter) was a burial ground extending as far as Pohaha and up inland to the home of one of the sons of the Honorable S.M. Damon..." (1978:327). Rosendahl (1977:1-49) also notes the potential for disguised burial caves in steel rocky faces of the more inland portions of gulches at Fort Shafter. It was a common native Hawaiian internment practice to place remains in lava tubes, rock shelters, or niches in steep cliffs. These could be either individual or group burials (Kirch 1985:238).

SECTION 6 COMPLIANCE

P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) requires that federal agencies engage in active consultation with Native Hawaiian organizations regarding archaeological collections from the installation. Enclosed are draft NAGPRA Section 6 Summary letters (Appendix I) and a list of points of contact at three Native Hawaiian organizations (Appendix II).

Two state-wide organizations are identified in NAGPRA (Sections 2.6 and 2.12) and must be contacted: the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, which was established by the constitution of the state of Hawaii; and Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei, the non-profit, Native Hawaiian organization incorporated by the state to provide guidance and expertise in decisions dealing with Native Hawaiian cultural issues, particularly burial issues. Additionally, the Departmental Consulting Archeologist of the National Park Service recommends contacting the relevant island burial council (National Park Service 1993).

Although only the above mentioned organizations are identified in Appendix II, there may be other Native Hawaiian organizations or individuals that particular installations should contact regarding NAGPRA issues. The statutory definition (Section 2.11) should be used to identify any other Native Hawaiian organizations:

"Native Hawaiian organization" means any organization which:

- (A) serves and represents the interests of Native Hawaiians;
- (B) has as a primary and stated purpose the provision of services to Native Hawaiians,
and
- (C) has expertise in Native Hawaiian Affairs.

Additionally, the term "Native Hawaiian" is defined as "any individual who is a descendant of the aboriginal people who, prior to 1778, occupied and exercised sovereignty in the area that now constitutes the State of Hawaii" (Section 2.10).

Refer to 43 CFR Part 10 for the implementing regulations for NAGPRA.

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Hawaiian Studies Institute

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Sterling, Elsbeth P. and Catherine C. Summers

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APPENDIX I

DRAFT SECTION 6 SUMMARY LETTERS

[Installation Header]

Mr. Kunani Nihipali, President
Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei
P.O. Box 190
Haleiwa, HI 96712-0190

Dear Mr. Nihipali:

I am writing to inform you of collections held by Fort Shafter that may contain Native Hawaiian cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Fort Shafter has documented these archaeological collections in a summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Fort Shafter is responsible for approximately 29 stone flakes reportedly housed at the Bernice P. Bishop Museum. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and excavations conducted from 1983 to the present. One set of human skeletal remains was also identified in our review of collections documentation. No funerary objects were identified in this review.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, and as defined in Section 2.11, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. We are also notifying the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and the Oahu Burial Committee. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

The single set of human remains identified as being discovered on Fort Shafter property is reportedly housed at the Bernice P. Bishop Museum. Therefore, by means of this letter we are also initiating consultation regarding the NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory. The U.S. Army would like to schedule Section 5 Inventory investigations of human remains and associated funerary objects at a date yet to be determined, tentatively in 1997. If Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei wishes to comment on, or participate in, the Section 5 Inventory, please respond within 60 days of receipt of this letter.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between Fort Shafter and Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your organizational representative or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF:	USARPAC	Commander U.S. Army Garrison, HI ATTN: APVG-GWV (Mark Salley) Schofield Barracks, HI 96857-5000
	USAEC	Commander, U.S. Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
	MCX	Commander, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833 [Installation Header]

[Installation Header]

Ms. Linda Kawai'ono Delaney
Land & Natural Resources Officer
Office of Hawaiian Affairs
711 Kapiolani Blvd, Suite 500
Honolulu, HI 96613

Dear Ms. Delaney:

I am writing to inform you of collections held by Fort Shafter that may contain Native Hawaiian cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Fort Shafter has documented these archaeological collections in a summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Fort Shafter is responsible for approximately 29 stone flakes reportedly housed at the Bernice P. Bishop Museum. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and excavations conducted from 1983 to the present. One set of human skeletal remains was also identified in our review of collections documentation. No funerary objects were identified in this review.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, and as defined in Section 2.11, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. We are also notifying Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei and the Oahu Burial Committee. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

The single set of human remains identified as being discovered on Fort Shafter property is reportedly housed at the Bernice P. Bishop Museum. Therefore, by means of this letter we are also initiating consultation regarding the NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory. The U.S. Army would like to schedule Section 5 Inventory investigations of human remains and associated funerary objects at a date yet to be determined, tentatively in 1997. If the Office of Hawaiian Affairs wishes to comment on, or participate in, the Section 5 Inventory, please respond within 60 days of receipt of this letter.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between Fort Shafter and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your organizational representative or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF:	USARPAC	Commander U.S. Army Garrison, HI ATTN: APVG-GWV (Mark Salley) Schofield Barracks, HI 96857-5000
	USAEC	Commander, U.S. Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
	MCX	Commander, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

[Installation Header]

Ms. Phyllis Coochie Cayan, Chairperson
Oahu Burial Committee
98-295 #X4
Aiea, HI 96701

Dear Ms. Cayan:

I am writing to inform you of collections held by Fort Shafter that may contain Native Hawaiian cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Fort Shafter has documented these archaeological collections in a summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Fort Shafter is responsible for approximately 29 stone flakes reportedly housed at the Bernice P. Bishop Museum. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and excavations conducted from 1983 to the present. One set of human skeletal remains was also identified in our review of collections documentation. No funerary objects were identified in this review.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, as well as with recommendation from the National Park Service's Departmental Consulting Archaeologist, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. We are also notifying Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

The single set of human remains identified as being discovered on Fort Shafter property is reportedly housed at the Bernice P. Bishop Museum. Therefore, by means of this letter we are also initiating consultation regarding the NAGPRA Section 5 Inventory. The U.S. Army would like to schedule Section 5 Inventory investigations of human remains and associated funerary objects at a date yet to be determined, tentatively in 1997. If the Oahu Burial Committee wishes to comment on, or participate in, the Section 5 Inventory, please respond within 60 days of receipt of this letter.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between Fort Shafter and the Oahu Burial Committee on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your organizational representative or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF:	USARPAC	Commander U.S. Army Garrison, HI ATTN: APVG-GWV (Mark Salley) Schofield Barracks, HI 96857-5000
	USAEC	Commander, U.S. Army Environmental Center ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf) Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401
	MCX	Commander, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble) 1222 Spruce Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

APPENDIX II

NATIVE HAWAIIAN POINTS OF CONTACT

Organizations Named in the Statute

Mr. Kunani Nihipali, President
Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei
P.O. Box 190
Haleiwa, HI 96712-0190
808-565-6575

Ms. Linda Kawai'ono Delaney
Land & Natural Resources Officer
Office of Hawaiian Affairs
711 Kapiolani Blvd, Suite 500
Honolulu, HI 96613
808-586-3742
808-586-3799 FAX

Island Burial Council

Ms. Phyllis Coochie Cayan, Chairperson
Oahu Burial Council
98-295 Ualo #X4
Aiea, HI 96701
(808) 586-3167
(808) 586-3109 FAX

APPENDIX III

SUMMARY OF CURRENT LOCATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS FROM FORT SHAFTER

All collections information has been entered into a Paradox data base file and can be queried by any of the fields listed below, as well as by the name of the installation and by MACOM. The data base will be delivered by the MCX to the U.S. Army Environmental Center upon completion of the U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project. Inquiries for additional information are welcome (MCX: 314-331-8865; U.S. Army Environmental Center NAGPRA Compliance Project: 410-671-1573). The data fields listed in the summary of collections contain the following information:

REPOSITORY:	The current location in which the collection is stored, as of the date of this report.
REPOSITORY POC:	The person contacted by the MCX, or the person to whom inquiries regarding the collection should be addressed.
TELEPHONE:	The telephone number for the repository POC.
COLLECTION ID:	The identifying unit used by the repository to store and/or locate the collection. This can be a unique accession number assigned by the repository, the archaeological site number or project name, the name of the collector of the collection, or another number or name assigned by the repository.
SITE NUMBERS:	The official site number or name only for those sites from which materials were collected. An investigator may have performed work at additional sites but did not collect any materials. Those site numbers are not included in this field.
FIELDWORK DATES:	The date(s) during which the investigation(s) occurred. This information is provided to differentiate between projects that may have investigated the same site repeatedly.
EXCAVATOR/COLLECTOR:	The individual and/or organization that conducted the investigation.

COLLECTION SIZE: The volume or number of objects in a collection, estimated by the repository POC or from project reports.

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS: General material classes of the objects in the collection derived from data provided on site records, in references, and/or by the Repository POC.

ANTIQUITY/ARCH. PERIOD: Chronological or cultural-historical designations recorded on site records or in references specific to the collection.

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: This column contains only those ethnic identifications found in the site records or references specific to the collection. This field is left blank if no such information was recorded.

BASIS OF DETERMINATION: Documents the source of the cultural affiliation information (e.g., site record, oral testimony, reference).

SECTION 5 MATERIALS: Describes the number and kind of human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects in the collection, as indicated by the site records, references, repository management documents, or information from repository POC. If these materials are present or are suspected to be present, NAGPRA Section 5 requires a physical inventory of the materials.

As of March 1996

Repository	Repository POC	Telephone	Collection ID	Site Numbers	Fieldwork Dates	Excavator
Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI	Liz Bauwens, Collection Manager	(808) 848-4119			5/18/92 - 5/22/92 & 6/20/92	Bio-System Inc., Kailua
Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI	Liz Bauwens, Collection Manager	(808) 848-4119			9/10 - 9/11 1985 & 9/26 - 9/27 1985	US Army C Engineers- Ocean Divi
Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI	Toni Han	(808) 484-4117	1983.65 (Osteology #3212)		6/30/83	

As of March 1996

Fieldwork Dates	Excavator/Collector	Collection Size	Description of Materials	Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Basis of Determination
5/18/92 - 5/22/92 & 6/20/92	Bio-Systems Analysis, Inc., Kailua, HI	One Flake	One Flake	Prehistoric		
9/10 - 9/11 1985 & 9/26 - 9/27 1985	US Army Corps of Engineers-Pacific Ocean Division	28 Flakes	16 Basalt Flakes, 11 Colcanic Glass Flakes, 1 Polished Adze Flake	Prehistoric		
6/30/83			Human Remains - Partial Skeleton	Prehistoric		

quity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Basis of Determination	Section 5 Materials
storic			No
storic			No
storic			Yes

APPENDIX IV

MCX LIST OF REFERENCES

In addition to the references reviewed by MCX personnel at the archaeological site information center, every attempt was made to obtain references cited but not on file. Information taken from these references was coded for data relating to collections made from sites located on installation property (see attached sample of PD-C Bibliographic Data Sheet form) and entered into a data base for ease of manipulation.

Report titles were drawn directly from the title page of reports, and consist of the following fields:

FIELD	DATA ENTERED
Subject Property	Army Installation name
Last Name	Primary author's last name
First Name	Primary author's first name
Middle Initial	Primary author's middle initial
Secondary Authors	Names of secondary authors, <i>or</i> in instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed here.
Title	Title of the reference. For letter reports, the person or agency to whom the correspondence is addressed is listed as the title.
Series	If the report is part of a publication series, the name and number are provided here.
Date	Date of publication or submission
Length	Report length in pages
Contract Number	Contract number and delivery order number, if applicable

The data for the next three fields are drawn directly from the report title page and reflect the hierarchy of contracting agencies involved in accomplishing the work. In some cases, the sponsoring agency is listed as the Army installation; in others, the intermediary contracting agent, (e.g., the Army Corps of Engineers or the National Park Service) is listed as the Sponsoring Agency.

Sponsoring Agency	Agency for which the report was prepared
Contractor	The agent contracted to perform the work
Subcontractor	The agent subcontracted to perform the work

The majority of the citations for archaeological investigations on Army land refer to unpublished reports prepared under contract with federal agencies, consequently the MCX printout was designed to address these reports. In instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed in the Secondary Authors field (due to the length of the field). For published references, the publisher is listed in the Sponsoring Agency field.

Page ____ of ____

Fieldwork
Page ____ of ____

NADB No. _____

PD-C Collection No. _____

PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet

Date: _____

Information obtained by: _____

PD-C Project:

Subject Property:

Repository (name and location):

Record Collection Name/Number:

Report Date and Length (in pages):

Author(s):

Title:

Contractor/Address or Publisher/Address (city, state):

Subcontractor/Address (city, state):

Report Series and Number:

Contract/Purchase Order Number(s):

Sponsoring Agency/Address:

Project Name and Location:

Principal Investigator(s)/Director(s):

Fieldwork Dates:

Type of Investigation (e.g., survey, testing, mitigation):

PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet (continued)

Site Numbers:

Archaeological Period (e.g., Hohokam, Mississippian):

Material Classes (range):

Artifact Collections and Locations:

Approximate Size of Collections (e.g., number of objects):

Record Collections and Locations:

NAGPRA Materials (Check if present)

Human Skeletal Remains _____

Objects

Associated Funerary _____

Unassociated Funerary _____

Sacred _____

Cultural Patrimony _____

Human Skeletal Remains Data Sheet ☐
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Object Data Sheet ☐
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Cultural Affiliation(s):

Basis for Affiliation Determination (e.g., geographic location, burial practices):

Comments:

MCX List of References for Fort Shafter, Hawaii [PACCOM] as of March 1996

Subject property : Fort Shafter, HI

Last name :

First name :

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors : Office of the Deputy Installation Commander, Fort Shafter Area, HQ, USA Support Command, HI

Title : A History of Fort Shafter, 1898-1974.

Series :

Date : 12/31/74

Length : 66

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency :

Contractor : See Author

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort Shafter, HI

Last name : Jackson

First name : Thomas

Middle Initial : L.

Secondary Authors : Kanalei Shun and Marshall Weisler

Title : Data Recovery Plan for Archaeological Investigations at Proposed Child Development Center, Fort Shafter, Kalihi, Island of Oahu, Hawaii.

Series :

Date : 01/92

Length : 19

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Pacific Ocean Division, Fort Shafter, HI

Contractor : BioSystems Analysis, Inc.

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort Shafter, HI

Last name : Jackson

First name : Thomas

Middle Initial : L.

Secondary Authors : William A. Shapiro and Carol Silva

Title : Draft Summary Report: Archaeological Data Recovery Excavations Proposed Child Development Center, Fort Shafter, Kalihi, O'ahu, Hawai'i.

Series : J-3627-102

Date : 01/94

Length : 60

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Pacific Ocean Division, Fort Shafter, HI

Contractor : BioSystems Analysis, Inc.

Subcontractor :

MCX List of References for Fort Shafter, Hawaii [PACCOM] as of March 1996

Subject property : Fort Shafter, HI

Last name : McAllister

First name : J.

Middle Initial : Gilbert

Secondary Authors :

Title : Archaeology of Oahu.

Series : (1933) Bernice P. Bishop Museum Bulletin 104; (1985) Kraus Report

Date : 1933, (1985)

Length : 213

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI

Contractor :

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort Shafter, HI

Last name : Rosendahl

First name : Paul

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors :

Title : Archaeological Inventory and Evaluation Report for U.S. Army Support Command, Hawaii (USASCH) Part I: Report Text.

Series :

Date : 03/77

Length : 106

Contract Number : DACA84-76-C-0175

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Pacific Ocean Division, Fort Shafter, HI

Contractor : Department of Anthropology, Bernice P. Bishop Museum

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort Shafter, HI

Last name : Rosendahl

First name : Paul

Middle Initial : -

Secondary Authors :

Title : Archaeological Inventory and Evaluation Report for U.S. Army Support Command, Hawaii (USASCH) Part II: Tables.

Series :

Date : 03/77

Length : 57

Contract Number : DACA84-76-C-0175

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Pacific Ocean Division, Fort Shafter, HI

Contractor : Department of Anthropology, Bernice P. Bishop Museum

Subcontractor :

MCX List of References for Fort Shafter, Hawaii [PACCOM] as of March 1996

Subject property : Fort Shafter, HI

Last name : Shun

First name : Kanalei

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors : Thomas L. Jackson

Title : Port Field Summary Report of Archaeological Data Recovery Operations at Kahauki Terraces, Fort Shafter, Kaliki, Oahu.

Series :

Date : 06/23/92

Length :

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Support Command, Hawaii

Contractor : BioSystems Analysis, Inc.

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort Shafter, HI

Last name : Watanabe

First name : Farley

Middle Initial : K.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Archaeological Site Survey and Subsurface Testing for the FY89 Chapel Center Facility and Daycare Center, Fort Shafter.

Series :

Date : 09/29/86

Length : 30

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency :

Contractor : US Army Corps of Engineers-Pacific Ocean Division

Subcontractor :

Subject property : Fort Shafter, HI

Last name : Watanabe

First name : Farley

Middle Initial : K.

Secondary Authors :

Title : Archaeological Site Survey and Subsurface Testing for they FY88 Chapel Center Facility, Fort Shafter.

Series :

Date : 03/86

Length : 13

Contract Number :

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Support Command, Hawaii

Contractor : US Army Corps of Engineers-Pacific Ocean Division

Subcontractor :

MCX List of References for Fort Shafter, Hawaii [PACCOM] as of March 1996

Subject property : Fort Shafter, HI

Last name : Wichkler

First name : Stephen

Middle Initial :

Secondary Authors : J. Stephen Athens and Jerome V. Ward

Title : Vegetation and Landscape Change in a Leeward Coastal Environment: Paleoenvironmental and Archaeological Investigations, Ft. Shafter Flats Sewerline Project, Honolulu, HI.

Series :

Date : 12/91

Length : 45

Contract Number : DACA83-88-C-0156

Sponsoring Agency : US Army Corps of Engineers-Pacific Ocean Division, Fort Shafter, HI

Contractor : International Archaeological Research Institute, Inc.

Subcontractor :